Vol. XI. No. 553

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET STREET.

SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1797.

To be Rented or Sold,

A *Small Tract of Land of about* 110 *acres, more or less, situated on the Four Mile Run, near Pittsburgh. For particulars enquire of*

N. BEDFORD.

Pittsburgh, March 14, 1797.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A *Valuable Tract of Land situate on the waters of Elkhorn run, in Moon township, Allegheny county, about one mile from the river Ohio, and three from the town of M'Intosh, containing about* 300 *acres, about* 30 *of which is cleared and under good fence, a good dwelling house, double barn and stables, also a young orchard of about* 40 *apple trees, together with a number of peach and other fruit trees. An indisputable title will be given to the purchaser. For term apply to the subscriber living on the premises*

JOHN CLIFFARD.

March 11, 1797.

Whereas a certain Samuel Fibs

of Allegheny county, received a note from the subscriber living in Westmoreland county, for forty nine pounds and ten pence halfpenny, bearing date the 18*th day of February* 1797, *and payable about the first of March or last of April, this is to forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said note, as I am determined not to pay it unless compelled by law.*

JAMES LEETCH.

March 6, 1797.

Notice is hereby given

that the subscriber gave Jacob Vantreese a note for one hundred dollars, payable in August 1797, in consideration of a tract of land purchased of said Vantreese, but not being able to fulfil his agreement, returned the note, but afterwards obtained it by some means, probably with intention to sell it, all persons are cautioned from buying said note, as I am determined not to pay it.

Wm. M'FADEN.

March 13, 1796

Whereas my wife Susannah

has eloped from my bed and board without any just cause, this is therefore to forwarn all persons not to credit her or harbour her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

RICHARD WILLARD.

Bedford county, March 7, 1797.

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber living in Connell's Ville, Bullskin township, Fayette county, on the 14th of May last, a bay mare colt rising three years old, with a black mane and tail, a small star in her forehead, she is a natural trotter. As she has not been heard of since she went away, it is supposed she is concealed by some person. The above reward will be paid to any person who will give information of her concealment.

JOSHUA DAVIES.

February 16, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

A MOIETY or undivided half part of the WESTMORELAND FURNACE, FORGE, and lands thereto belonging, situate in Ligonier Valley, Westmoreland county. The Ore is excellent for Castings and Bar Iron, and is equal, if not superior, to any in the Western Country in quality and quantity. For further information apply at the works

March 15, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

AT PRIVATE SALE,

THE HOUSE and STORE HOUSE, which I now occupy. The terms of sale will be made known on application to

WILLIAM BARR.

March 18, 1797.

Whereas the subscriber

gave a note of hand to William M'Call for £ 22, *dated October* 15, 1795, *and whereas after said note was paid to said M'Call, he gave it into the hands of a certain David Hunnell, who brought a suit in court against the subscriber for the recovery of the same, but court having determined in favor of the subscriber, he therefore takes this method of cautioning all persons against taking an assignment on said note, as, if they do they will subject themselves to a certain loss.*

JONATHAN HARLAN, sen.

Allegheny county, March 9, 1797.

Public Vendue

OF Cotton and Wool Cards, finished Card Boards, and Tools for making and nailing on Cards, &c. will be held at my Office on Wednesday the 22d instant, for Cash. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock, A. M.

A. TANNEHILL.

Pittsburgh, March 8, 1797.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Fayette county, German township, a Negro Man named ESSEX, a lusty fellow, full 6 feet high, very large feet and hands, much marked with the small pox, thick lips, bold and ill looking; had on and took with a blue sailor's jacket, lined with old cloth of a dark grey colour, two waistcoats, one a light grey cassimer, the other a red and yellow calicoe, two pair of overalls, one a drab coloured cloth, the other striped nankeen one pair of dark coloured linsey trowsers, two shirts, one an old fine shirt, the other muslin ruffled at the wrists and bosom, two pair of coarse yarn stockings, a new felt hat not lined, old shoes; he went away on the 24th of December last, and I am informed has changed his name to Harry, and says he is a blacksmith, but he does not know much of that business. I have reason to believe he has gone towards Presqu'isle or Niagara. The above reward will be paid to any person for apprehending and securing said slave so that his master may get him again, with reasonable charges if brought home.

JOHN HUSTON.

Feb. 23, 1797.

If he should be apprehended great care must be taken or he will escape.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, containing 150 acres of the first quality, on which is eight acres of meadow cleared, and about 20 more may be made, 40 acres of upland cleared, all under good fence, and well watered, lying in North Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county, adjoining lands with the forks of the Glade and Greensburgh roads. An indisputable title will be given to the purchaser. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

WILLIAM MARSHELL.

March 2, 1797.

The noted BULL NONPAREIL,

WILL be kept this season at the farm of the subscriber, at the low price of Fifteen Shillings and one bushel of Oats.

Nonpareil scorns to build his worth on a long train of brilliant ancestors, though he can boast of the noted old Nonpareil, and the blood of old Cherry circulates in the veins of his grand dam. His strength and activity will justify his character, and his issue has evinced the stock from whence he sprang.

GEO. HARTSHORN.

Forks of Youghiogany, March 2, 1797.

TO BE RENTED,

And Possession given the first of April next.

THE House in which Mr. William Turnbull now lives. It is two stories high, there are three rooms on the first floor with fire places, four comfortable lodging rooms and a store room, in the second story, also a good kitchen, pantry, and pump room ceiled, an excellent pump, a cellar divided into apartments, a garden with fruit trees, a clover patch, &c. For terms apply to JOHN IRWIN, at the corner of Third and Liberty streets.

Pittsburgh, March 7, 1797.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends that he continues to carry on the Sadling business, at his usual place of residence; where they can be accommodated with any article in his line, at the most moderate terms. He also requests those who are indebted to him to come forward and discharge their respective accounts, those who are found delinquent after the 20th of March next will be sued indiscriminately.

PETER KINTNER.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 16, 1797.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the subscribers executors of the estate of David Duncan, deceased, will attend on the lands belonging to the said estate situate on Muddy creek, now Green county, either to sell or rent, on the 27th inst.

A. KIRKPATRICK, } Executors.
GEO. WALLACE, }

March 3, 1797.

Wanted Immediately,

A WET NURSE with a good breast of milk. Generous wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

Pittsburgh, February 23, 1797.

WHEREAS some person or persons have lately cut and carried off large quantities of timber from the lands of the subscriber, lying west and adjoining the town of M'Intosh at the mouth of Beaver creek, in the county of Allegheny.

To punish such transgressors, and prevent similar abuses in future, I will give a reward of FIVE DOLLARS on the conviction of each person so offending. Any information given to JOHN SIMONSON, Attorney at Law in the town of Washington, will meet with proper attention.

JAMES STRAWBRIDGE.

Philadelphia, Feb. 3, 1797.

N. B. The lands here alluded to, are for Sale. For terms apply as above. tf

Sales of Depreciation Lands.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS a number of tracts of land, (commonly called depreciation lands) formerly in Westmoreland, now in Allegheny county, were sold at Greensburgh in the month of August last, by the Commissioners of Westmoreland, for taxes, pretended to be due thereon, for Allegheny county, in the year 1789—and whereas the said taxes were not legally assessed, nor the said commissioners authorised to act, nor due notice of the intended sale given; the commissioners, for a pretended tax not exceeding in the whole 231 dollars, have sold 53,533 acres, of valuable land.

The Proprietors take this method of cautioning all persons against making payments to said commissioners for any purchases made of them, or of purchasing any part of said lands from any other person, as they mean to defend their property, so illegally sold, as well against the commissioners aforesaid, as all other persons pretending to hold under them.

For the information of their fellow citizens they propose shortly to give a statement of the combination formed for the purchase of this property, and the names of the persons concerned therein. 4t

The Beautiful Horse

Federal Ball,

WILL cover mares this season at the subscriber's stable in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, on the Monongahela river, one mile from Kerkendall's mill, at the rate of Three Dollars and one bushel of Oats the season, payment to be made by the first of November next.

Federal Ball is a beautiful black, 16 hands high, stout made, 6 years old this spring. His make and carriage will recommend him to those who please to examine him.

SAMUEL WYLIE.

March 4, 1797.

DOCUMENTS

Which accompanied the Message of the President of the United States to both Houses of Congress, January 19, 1497.

Letter to Mr. Pinckney, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the French Republic.

(Continued from our last.)

AFTER all the zealous remonstrances of Mr. Fauchet, now renewed by Mr. Adet, about the capture of the French corvette l'Esperance, by the British ship Argonaut, who went with her prize into Lynn Haven Bay, what were the facts? The Governor of Virginia went personally to the French consul at Norfolk for information concerning this declared violation of the treaty; but "received none which appeared to justify the uneasiness occasioned by that event, *he charged no circumstance as improper in the captors*; but rather seemed to consider the introduction of the prisoners made on that occasion, so soon into a place where the exchange would be effected, as an alleviation of the misfortune of losing the vessel." The captain of the French corvette himself was desired to give evidence in the case, he, promised but failed to appear. He was called upon a second time to give information, but discovered an unwillingness to do it, observing that he had given the consul a circumstantial account of the transaction on his arrival.—The governor having heard that a respectable pilot by the name of Butler was acquainted with the circumstances of this affair, he directed his deposition to be taken: it was taken and imported that Admiral Murray himself purchased the prize l'Esperance, and manned and fitted her in Lynn Haven Bay for a cruise. But Butler's deposition was afterwards taken on the part of the British, in which he contradicted all the material facts recited in the former deposition; for which he accounted by saying that he could neither write nor read, & that there had been inserted in his first deposition what he had never said. Under these circumstances it was desirable to obtain further information. This was furnished by the British minister in the extract of a letter, from Admiral Murray, which bears every mark of candor and humanity, and of respect for the United States. It is as follows: "The French sloop of war l'Esperance, was brought into Lynn Haven Bay on the 11th January (a few days after my arrival there) by Captain Ball, who had captured her 15 leagues from the shore, the weather being very tempestuous, a lieutenant with a sufficient number of men, only to navigate her (not being half the compliment the French had in her) were sent on board from the Resolution and Argonaut; and so soon as the weather permitted those ships to supply her with water and other provisions, I sent her to sea, that I might give no umbrage to the American States. An additional reason for bringing l'Esperance into Lynn Haven Bay was out of humanity to the French prisoners, whom, having had a long voyage, I sent to Norfolk as soon as prudence would permit: otherwise they must have been kept, prisoners on board the whole winter, and sent to Halifax in the spring; nor was she equipped or armed then in any manner whatever; nor did the lieutenant receive any commission for her whilst in Lynn Haven Bay, and when at sea only an acting order to command her, which is customary and absolutely necessary in all captures; otherwise if retaken by the enemy, he might be considered as a pirate."

3. "It might be said that it applauded their [the English] audacity, all submission to their will, it allowed the French colonies to be declared in a state of blockade, and its citizens interdicted the right of trading to them."

If among the multitude of such complaints as Mr. Adet has exhibited any one could excite surprise, this charge is calculated to produce it. Here a formal charge is made against the government of the United States that it did not control in another independent nation the right of Judging of its own affairs—that it did not forbid and effectually prevent the officers of a foreign power, the British admirals and commanders in the West-Indies, declaring certain French colonies to be in a state of blockade!—" But the official legalization of a proclamation had been posted up under our eyes, prohibiting our commerce with the French colonies, & suspending *to us alone* the law of nations!" The answer to Mr. Fauchet from the secretary of state, represents this matter differently. The British consul general at Philadelphia, by a publication on the 20th of April 1795, gave notice that he had received official communications that the islands of Gua-

daloupe, Mafigalente and Defirade were by proclamation iſſued by his Britannic Majeſty's General and Vice Admiral commanding in the Weſt Indies, declared to be in an actual ſtate of blockade, and that *neutral* (not ſingly *American*) veſſels, were thereby prohibited from attempting to enter any ports or places in thoſe iſlands with ſupplies of any kind, under the penalty of being "dealt with conformably to the exiſting treaties, and as warranted by the eſtabliſhed laws of nations." And while exiſting treaties (our treaty with Great Britain had no operative exiſtence till ſix months after the conſul's advertiſement) and the laws of nations were avowed to be the rules by which the property of neutrals was in this caſe to be adjudged, had they reaſon to complain? If any neutral veſſel attempted to enter any of thoſe ports which were not in reality in a ſtate of blockade, and yet were captured, could they be condemned? Certainly not by the rules which the Britiſh preſcribed to themſelves, "treaties and the laws of nations." But if the Britiſh commanders proclaimed untruths, and iſſued arbitrary orders for capturing neutral veſſels; and their cruiſers and courts of admiralty executed them arbitrarily; could the American government prevent them? We could demand of the Britiſh government ſatisfaction for injuries to our own citizens conſequent on ſuch orders; and if any ſuch were ſuſtained, the arrangements for making reparation are now in execution. But admitting that any ports in the French colonies were in fact blockaded; who ſhould notify it to neutral nations accuſtomed to trade with thoſe ports? Certainly the officers of that power whoſe fleets and armies formed the blockade; and in the United States no mode of giving univerſal notice could be ſo effectual as a publication in Handbills and Newſpapers.

9th. "It eluded all the advances made by the Republic for renewing the treaties of commerce upon a more favorable footing to both nations, it excuſed itſelf on the moſt frivolous pretexts; whilſt it anticipated G. Britain, by ſoliciting a treaty in which proſtituting its neutrality, it ſacrificed France to her enemies; or rather looking upon her as obliterated from the map of the world, it forgot the ſervices ſhe had rendered it, and threw aſide the duty of gratitude, as if ingratitude were a governmental duty." Of the advances referred to, the firſt were made by Mr. Genet. Theſe you will ſee in the printed correſpondence between him and Mr. Jefferſon. Mr. Genet's letter is dated the 25th of May, 1793, in which he informed the government that he was authorized to propoſe a treaty on a (9) "liberal and fraternal baſis." Mr. Jefferſon's letter to Mr. Morris our miniſter at Paris, dated the 23d of Auguſt, 1793, aſſigns the reaſon for poſtponing the negociation. (10) "The ſenate (ſays he) being then in receſs, and not to meet again till the fall, I appriſed Mr. Genet that the participation in matters of treaty, given by the conſtitution to that branch of the government, would of courſe delay any *definitive* anſwer to his friendly propoſition. As he was ſenſible of this circumſtance, the matter has been underſtood to lie over till the meeting of the ſenate." Congreſs were not to meet until December, conſequently there was no neceſſity for precipitating the buſineſs. But with the beſt diſpoſitions to form new commercial arrangements mutually more beneficial than thoſe of the treaty of 1778, the unwarrantable conduct of Mr. Genet, from the moment he landed at Charleſton until the date of his letter on the ſubject of the negociation, was ſufficient to excite caution in the American government.

He had there violated the ſovereignty of the United States, "By authorizing the fitting and arming of veſſels in that port, enliſting men, citizens and foreigners, and giving them commiſſions to cruiſe and commit hoſtilities on nations at peace with us (11)," & with whom we had extenſive commercial connections. "Theſe privateers were taking and bringing prizes into our ports, and the conſuls of France were aſſuming to hold courts of admiralty on them to try, condemn and authorize their ſale as legal prize." Nevertheleſs, the government really deſirous of forming a new and more advantageous commercial treaty with France, inſtructed the miniſter of the United States at Paris to manifeſt the ſame to the executive of France (12) and to ſuggeſt for this purpoſe that the powers of Mr. Genet be renewed to his ſucceſſor. It is true that in his letter dated the 30th, of September, Mr. Genet had renewed the propoſition of negociating a commercial treaty: But how was it poſſible for the government to undertake a negociation with that miniſter after "The correſpondence which had taken place between the executive and him" (a correſpondence on his part replete with inſults) "and the facts which he had thought proper to do and to countenance in oppoſition to the laws of the land?" After the government had inſtructed our miniſter at Paris to deſire Mr. Genet's recal; and to declare to the government of France "The neceſſity of their having a repreſentative here diſpoſed to reſpect the laws and authority of the country, and to do the beſt for their intereſt which theſe would permit:" "and when it was only an anxious regard for thoſe intereſts, and a deſire that they might not ſuffer, which induced the executive in the mean time to receive his communications in writing, and to admit the continuance of his functions ſo long as they ſhould be reſtrained within the limits of the law, as heretofore announced to him, or ſhould be of the tenor uſually obſerved towards independant nations by the repreſentatives of a friendly power reſiding with them?" Under ſuch circumſtances, what anſwer could the executive return to Mr. Genet more proper, and more marked with attention to France, than that his letter would be conſidered with all the reſpect and intereſt which its *object* neceſſarily required?"

(To be continued.)

American Intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.

On Saturday, at twelve o'clock, agreeably to the notification which he gave to both houſes of Congreſs ſoon after his election, JOHN ADAMS, as Preſident of the U. States, attended in the chamber of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, to take the oath of office, according to the directions of the Conſtitution. On his entrance, as well as on the entrance of the late Preſident, and of THOMAS JEFFERSON, the Vice Preſident, loud and reiterated applauſe involuntarily burſt from the audience. The Preſident having taken his ſeat on the elevated chair of the Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, the Vice Preſident, the late Preſident, and the Secretary of the Senate on his right, the Speaker and Clerk of the Houſe of Repreſentatives on his left, and the Chief Juſtice of the United States and the Aſſociate Judges at a table in the centre, all the foreign Miniſters and Ambaſſadors, the Heads of Departments, General Wilkinſon, the Commander in Chief, and a very crouded auditory of the principal inhabitants of this city being preſent, the Preſident proceeded to deliver the following

S P E E C H:

When it was firſt perceived in early times that no middle courſe for America remained, between unlimited ſubmiſſion to a foreign legiſlature, and a total independence of its own claims; men of reflection were leſs apprehenſive of danger from the formidable power of fleets and armies, they muſt determine to reſiſt, than from thoſe conteſts and diſſentions, which would certainly ariſe, concerning the forms of government to be inſtituted, over the whole and over the parts of this extenſive country. Relying, however, on the purity of their intentions, the juſtice of their cauſe, and the integrity and intelligence of the people, under an over-ruling PROVIDENCE, which had ſo ſignally protected this country from the firſt, *the repreſentatives of this nation, then conſiſting of little more than half its preſent numbers, not only broke to pieces the chains which were forging, and the rod of iron that was lifted up, but frankly cut aſunder the ties which had bound them, and launched into an ocean of uncertainty.*

The zeal and ardour of the people, during the revolutionary war, ſupplying the place of government, commanded a degree of order, ſufficient at leaſt for the temporary preſervation of ſociety. The confederation, which was early felt to be neceſſary, was prepared from the models of the Batavian and Helvetic confederacies, the only examples which remain with any detail and precision, in hiſtory, and certainly the only ones which the people at large had ever conſidered. But reflecting on the ſtriking difference, in ſo many particulars, between this country and thoſe, where a courier may go from the ſeat of government to the frontier in a ſingle day, it was then certainly foreſeen by ſome who aſſiſted in Congreſs at the formation of it, that it could not be durable.

Negligence of its regulations, inattention to its recommendations, if not diſobedience to its authority, not only in individuals but in ſtates, ſoon appeared, with their melancholy conſequences; univerſal langour, jealouſies, and rivalries of ſtates; decline of navigation and commerce; diſcouragement of neceſſary manufactures; univerſal fall in the value of lands and their produce; contempt of public and private faith; loſs of conſideration and credit with foreign nations; and, at length, in diſcontents, animoſities, combinations, partial conventions, and inſurrection, threatening ſome great national calamity.

In this dangerous criſis, the people of America were not abandoned by their uſual good ſenſe, preſence of mind, reſolution or integrity. Meaſures were purſued to concert a plan, to form a more perfect union, eſtabliſh juſtice, enſure domeſtic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote general welfare, and ſecure the bleſſings of liberty. The public diſquiſitions, diſcuſſions, and deliberations, iſſued in the preſent happy conſtitution of government

Employed in the ſervice of my country abroad, during the whole courſe of theſe tranſactions, I firſt ſaw the conſtitution of the United States in a foreign country.—Irritated by no literary altercation, animated by no public debate, heated by no party animoſity, I read it over with great ſatisfaction, as a reſult of good heads, prompted by good hearts; [illegible] and the knowledge [illegible] adapted to the genius, character, ſituation, and relations of this nation and country.—than any which had ever been propoſed and ſuggeſted. In its general principles and great outlines, it was conformable to ſuch a ſyſtem of government as I had ever moſt eſteemed; and in ſome ſtates, my own native ſtate in particular, had contributed to eſtabliſh. Claiming a right of ſuffrage, in common with my fellow citizens, in the adoption or rejection of a conſtitution which was to rule me and my poſterity, as well as them and theirs, I did not heſitate to expreſs my approbation of it, on all occaſions, in public and private. It was not then, nor has it been ſince, any objection to it in my mind, that the executive and ſenate were not more permanent. Nor have I ever entertained a thought of promoting any alteration in it, but ſuch as the people themſelves, in the courſe of their experience ſhould ſee and feel to be neceſſary or expedient, and by their repreſentatives in Congreſs and the ſtate legiſlatures, according to the conſtitution itſelf, adopt and ordain.

Returning to the boſom of my country, after a painful ſeparation from it, for ten years, I had the honour to be elected to a ſtation under the new order of things; and I have repeatedly bid myſelf under the moſt ſerious obligations to ſupport the conſtitution. The operation of it has equalled the moſt ſanguine expectations of its friends, and from an habitual attention to it, ſatisfaction in its adminiſtration, and delight in its effects, upon the peace, order, proſperity and happineſs of the nation, I have acquired an habitual attachment to it, and veneration for it.

What other form of government indeed can ſo well deſerve our eſteem and love?

There may be little ſolidity in an ancient idea, that congregations of men into cities and nations, are the moſt pleaſing objects in the ſight of ſuperior intelligencies: but this is very uncertain, that to a benevolent human mind there can be no ſpectacle preſented by any nation more pleaſing, more noble, majeſtic or auguſt, than an aſſembly, like that which has ſo often been ſeen in this and the other chamber of Congreſs, of a government, in which the executive authority, as well as that of all the branches of the legiſlature, are exerciſed by citizens ſelected at regular periods, by their neighbours, to make and execute laws for the general good—Can any thing eſſential, any thing more than mere ornament and decoration, be added to this by robes or diamonds? Can authority be more amiable or reſpectable, when it deſcends from accidents; or inſtitutions eſtabliſhed in remote antiquity, than when it ſprings freſh from the hearts and judgments of an honeſt and enlightened people? For it is the people only that are repreſented: it is their power and majeſty that is reflected, and only for their good, in every legitimate government, under whatever form it may appear. The exiſtence of ſuch a government as ours, for any length of time, is a full proof of a general diſſemination of knowledge and virtue, throughout the whole body of the people. And what object or conſideration more pleaſing than this, can be preſented to the human mind? If national pride is ever juſtifiable or excuſable, it is when it ſprings, not from power or riches, grandeur or glory, but from conviction of national innocence, information and benevolence.

In the midſt of theſe pleaſing ideas, we ſhould be unfaithful to ourſelves, if we ſhould ever loſe ſight of the danger to our liberties, if any thing partial or extraneous ſhould infect the purity of our free, fair, virtuous and independent elections. If an election is to be determined by a majority of a ſingle vote, and that can be procured by a party, through artifice or corruption, the government may be the choice of a party, for its own ends, not of the nation, for the national good. If that ſolitary ſuffrage can be obtained by foreign nations, by flattery or menaces, by fraud or violence, by terror, intrigue, or venality, the government may not be the choice of the American people, but of foreign nations. It may be foreign nations who govern us, and not we the people who govern ourſelves. And candid men will acknowledge, that in ſuch caſes, choice would have little advantage to boaſt of over lot or chance.

Such is the amiable and intereſting ſyſtem of government, (and ſuch are ſome of the abuſes to which it may be expoſed) which the people of America have exhibited to the admiration and anxiety of the wiſe and virtuous of all nations, for eight years, under the adminiſtration of a citizen, who, by a long courſe of great actions, regulated by prudence, juſtice, temperance and fortitude, conducting a people, inſpired with the ſame virtues, and animated with the ſame ardent patriotiſm and love of liberty, to independence and peace, to increaſing wealth and unexampled proſperity, has merited the gratitude of his fellow citizens, commanded the higheſt praiſes of foreign nations, and ſecured immortal glory with poſterity.

In that retirement which is his voluntary choice, may he long live to enjoy the delicious recollection of his ſervices, the gratitude of mankind, the happy fruits of them to himſelf and the world, which are daily increaſing—and that ſplendid proſpect of the future fortunes of his country, which is opening from year to year. His name may be ſtill a ram[illegible]

he lives, a bulwark againſt all enemies of his country's peace.

This example has been recommended the imitation of his ſucceſſors, to both houſes of Congreſs, and by the voice of legiſlatures and the people, throughout the nation.

On this ſubject it might become me to be ſilent, or to ſpeak with diffidence; but as ſomething may be expected, this occaſion, I hope, will be admitted as an excuſe if I venture to ſay, that

If a preference, upon principle, of republican government, formed upon mature and ſerious reflection, after a diligent and impartial enquiry after truth; if, attachment to the conſtitution of the United States and a conſcientious determination to ſupport it, until it ſhall be altered by the amendments and wiſhes of the people, expreſſed in the mode preſcribed in it; if, a religious attention to the conſtitutions of the individual ſtates, and a conſtant caution and delicacy towards the ſtate governments; if, an equal and impartial regard to the rights, intereſts, honour and happineſs of all the ſtates in the union, without partiality or regard to a northern or ſouthern, an eaſtern or weſtern poſition, their various political opinions on uneſſential points, or their perſonal attachments; if a love of virtuous men of all parties and denominations; if a love of ſcience and letters, and a wiſh to patronize every rational effort to encourage ſchools, colleges, univerſities, academies, and every inſtitution for propagating knowledge, virtue and religion, among all claſſes of the people, not only for their benign influence on the happineſs of life in all its ſtages and claſſes, and of ſociety in all its forms, but as the only means of preſerving our conſtitution from its natural enemies, the ſpirit of ſophiſtry, the ſpirit of party, the ſpirit of intrigue, the proſligacy of corruption, and the peſtilence of foreign influence, which is the angel of deſtruction to elective governments; if a love of equal laws, of juſtice and humanity, in the interior adminiſtration; if an inclination to improve agriculture, commerce and manufactures, for neceſſity, convenience and defence; if a ſpirit of equity and humanity towards the aboriginal natives of America, and a diſpoſition to meliorate their condition, by inclining them to be more friendly to us, and our citizens to be more friendly to them; if an inflexible determination to maintain peace and inviolable faith with all nations, and that ſyſtem of neutrality and impartiality among the belligerent powers of Europe which has been adopted by this government, and ſo ſolemnly ſanctioned by both houſes of Congreſs, and applauded by the legiſlatures of the ſtates and the public opinion, until it ſhall be otherwiſe ordained by Congreſs; if a perſonal eſteem for the French nation, formed in a reſidence of ſeven years chiefly among them, and a ſincere deſire to preſerve the friendſhip which has been ſo much for the honour and intereſt of both nations; if, while the conſcious honour and integrity of the people of America, and the internal ſentiment of their own power and energies muſt be preſerved, an earneſt endeavour to inveſtigate every juſt cauſe, and remove every colourable pretence of complaint, if an intention to purſue, by amicable negociation, a reparation for the injuries that have been committed on the commerce of our fellow citizens by whatever nation, and if ſucceſs cannot be obtained, to lay the facts before the legiſlature, that they may conſider, what further meaſures the honour and intereſt of the government and the conſtituents demand; if a reſolution to do juſtice as far as may depend upon me, at all times and to all nations, and maintain peace and friendſhip and benevolence with the world; if an unſhaken confidence in the honour, ſpirit and reſources of the American people, on which I have ſo often hazarded my all, and never been deceived; if elevated ideas of the high deſtinies of this country, and of my own duties towards it, founded on a knowledge of the moral principles and intellectual improvements of the people, deeply engraven on my mind in early life, and though obſcured but exalted by experience and age—and, with humble reverence I feel it to be my duty to add, if a veneration for the religion of a people, who profeſs and call themſelves chriſtians, and a fixed reſolution to conſider a decent reſpect for chriſtianity among the beſt recommendations for public ſervice: can enable me, in any degree to comply with your wiſhes, it ſhall be my ſtrenuous endeavour that this ſagacious conjunction of the two houſes ſhall not be without effect.

With this great example before me, with the ſenſe and ſpirit, the faith and honour, the duty and intereſt of the ſame American people, pledged to ſupport the conſtitution of the United States, I entertain no doubt of its continuance in all its energy, and my mind is prepared, without heſitation, to lay myſelf under the moſt ſolemn obligations to ſupport it, to the utmoſt of my power.

And may that being, who is ſupreme over all, the patron of order, the fountain of juſtice, and the protector, in all ages of the world, of virtuous liberty, continue his bleſſing upon this nation and its government, and give it all poſſible ſucceſs and duration, conſiſtent with the ends of his providence.

After concluding his ſpeech, the Preſident deſcended from the ſeat to receive

of office from the chief juſtice, who pronounced the following conſtitutional oath with great ſolemnity, which was repeated by the preſident in an equally audible and ſolemn manner:

"I do ſolemnly ſwear, that I will faithfully execute the office of preſident of the United States, and will, to the beſt of my abilities, preſerve, protect, and defend the conſtitution of the United States."

Having taken his oath, the preſident again reſumed his ſeat, and, after ſitting a moment, roſe, bowed to the audience, and retired. After him, followed the vice preſident (though not without a conteſt betwixt the late preſident and him, with reſpect, to precedence; the former inſiſting upon the vice preſident taking it, and he with reluctance receiving it). Afterwards followed the members of the ſenate, foreign miniſters, heads of departments, repreſentatives, &c.

This ceremony and ſpectacle muſt have afforded high ſatisfaction and delight to every genuine republican. To behold a fellow citizen, raiſed by the voice of the people to be the firſt magiſtrate of a free nation, and to ſee, at the ſame time, he who lately filled the preſidential chair, attending the inauguration of his ſucceſſor in office, as a private citizen, beautifully exemplified the ſimplicity and excellence of the republican ſyſtem, in oppoſition to hereditary monarchical governments, were all is conducted by a few powerful individuals, amidſt all the pomp, ſplendour, and magnificence of courts, independent of the great body of the people, & we think it may be juſtly aſked, in the appropriate words of our firſt citizen, "*What other form of government, indeed, ſo well deſerve our eſteem and love?*"

After theſe well regulated duties of the conſtitution had been performed, the preſident Adams, and general Waſhington, proceeded to their reſpective houſes; on leaving the ſtatehouſe they were complimented by three cheers from the immediate body of their fellow citizens that attended, repeating acclamations. The vice preſident, Jefferſon, with the ſenatorial body, adjourned to their chamber, where they entered upon the ordinary buſineſs of regiſtering the proceedings of the day, in their journals; after which they adjourned *ſine die*. The people had returned to receive Mr. Jefferſon, as they had done the former diſtinguiſhed citizens, and on his leaving the ſtate-houſe, complimented him in the ſame manner, accompanying him as he walked home. Thus terminated the retirement and ſucceſſion to office of the magiſtrates of a democratic elective government, without an inſtance of tumult or diſorder, without confuſion or diſquietude, and attended by circumſtances of the moſt tranſcendant pleaſure and delight, to the truly great men who were the principal actors in this ſublime ſcene.

The oath required by law was, on Saturday, adminiſtered, in preſence of the ſenate of the U. States, to THOMAS JEFFERSON, *vice preſident of the United States and preſident of the ſenate, when he took the chair and addreſſed them as follows:*

"*Gentlemen of the Senate,*

"*Entering on the duties of the office to which I am called, I feel it incumbent on me to apologize to this honourable houſe for the inſufficient manner in which I ſhall diſcharge them. At an earlier period of my life, and through ſome conſiderable portion of it, I have been a member of legiſlative bodies, and not altogether inattentive to the forms of their proceedings; but much time has elapſed ſince that, other duties have occupied my mind, & in a great degree it has loſt its familiarity with this ſubject. I fear that the houſe will have but too frequent occaſion to perceive the truth of this acknowledgement. If a diligent attention, however, will enable me to fulfil the functions now aſſigned me, I may promiſe that diligence and attention ſhall be ſedulouſly employed. For one portion of my duty I ſhall engage with more confidence, becauſe it will depend on my will, and not on my capacity. The rules which are to govern the proceedings of this houſe, ſo far as they ſhall depend on me for their application, ſhall be applied with the moſt rigorous and inflexible impartiality, regarding neither perſons, their views or principles, and ſeeing only the abſtract propoſition ſubject to my deciſion. If in forming that deciſion, I concur with ſome & differ from others, as muſt of neceſſity happen, I ſhall rely on the liberality and candour of thoſe from whom I differ, to believe that I do it on pure motives.*

"*I might here proceed, and with the greateſt truth, to declare my zealous attachment to the conſtitution of the United States; that I conſider the union of theſe ſtates as the firſt of bleſſings, and as the firſt of duties the preſervation of that conſtitution which ſecures it; but I ſuppoſe theſe declarations not pertinent to the occaſion of entering into an office whoſe primary buſineſs is merely to preſide over the forms of this houſe; and no one more ſincerely prays that no accident may call me to the higher and more important functions which the conſtitution eventually devolves on this office. Theſe have been juſtly confided to the eminent character which has preceded me here, whoſe talents and integrity have been known and revered by me through a long courſe of years, have been the foundation of a cordial and uninterrupted friendſhip between us, and I devoutly pray he may be long preſerved for the government, the happineſs and [illegible] proſperity of our common coun-*

Pittſburgh, March 26.

Departed this life on Sunday evening laſt, Mrs. SARAH BUTLER, conſort of Col. Thomas Butler, of the federal army.

NEW LAWS.

Liſt of Acts paſſed at the Second Seſſion of the Fourth Congreſs, begun and held in the City of Philadelphia, on Monday the 5th of December 1796.

An act to amend an act, intituled "An act for the more general promulgation of the laws of the United States."

An act in addition to an act, intituled "An act concerning the regiſtering and recording of ſhips or veſſels," and to an act, intituled "An act for enrolling and licenſing ſhips or veſſels employed in the coaſt trade and fiſheries, and for regulating the ſame."

An act granting a certain ſum of money to the widow and children of John de Neufville, deceaſed.

An act in addition to an act, intituled "An act to eſtabliſh the poſt office and poſt roads within the United States."

An act repealing in part the "act concerning the duties on ſpirits diſtilled within the United States," paſſed the eighth day of May one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety two: and impoſing certain duties on the capacity of ſtills of a particular deſcription.

An act to authoriſe the receipt of evidences of the public debt, in payment for the lands of the United States.

An act making appropriations for the ſupport of government, for the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſeven.

An act relative to the compenſations and duties of certain officers employed in the collection of impoſt and tonnage.

An act to augment the compenſation of the attorney general of the United States.

An act for raiſing a further ſum of money by additional duties on certain articles imported, and for other purpoſes.

An act to ſuſpend in part, the act intituled "An act to alter and amend the act, intituled "An act laying certain duties upon ſnuff and refined ſugar," and to grant relief in certain caſes ariſing under the ſaid act.

An act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties, and diſabilities accruing in certain caſes therein mentioned.

An act for the remiſſion of the duties of tonnage on the veſſels of James O'Brien and James Aylward.

An act providing for certain buoys to be placed in and near the harbour of Boſton.

An act authoriſing an expenditure, and making an appropriation for the proſecution of the claims of certain citizens of the U. States, for property captured by the belligerent powers.

An act authoriſing the Preſident of the United States, to apply a further ſum to expence of negociations with the dey and regency of Algiers.

An act to revive and continue the act paſſed the thirteenth of May, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſix, intituled, "An act to regulate the compenſation of clerks."

An act to amend and repeal, in part, the act intituled "An act to aſcertain and fix the military eſtabliſhment of the U. States.

An act extending the time for receiving on loan the domeſtic debt of the U. States.

An act to provide more effectually for the ſettlement of accounts between the United States and receivers of public money.

An act making appropriations for the military and naval eſtabliſhents, for the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſeven.

An act to alter the time for the meeting of next Congreſs.

An act concerning the courts of the United States.

An act giving effect to the laws of the U. States, in the ſtate of Teneſſee.

An act to continue in force for a limited time, the act, "in addition to the act for the puniſhment of certain crimes againſt the United States."

An act for making proviſions for the further accommodation of the houſehold of the Preſident of the United States.

A reſolution reſpecting the diſtribution of an edition of the laws of the United States.

An act to authoriſe the adjuſtment and payment at the treaſury of the expences of George Smith and John Robertſon, for their ranſom from captivity at Algiers.

An act for the relief of John Brown.

Strayed or ſtolen from

the ſubſcriber living in Weſtmoreland county, Unity townſhip, on the night of the 9th inſtant, an iron grey filly, with a white ſtripe down her face, well made, a natural trotter, between 14 and 15 hands high. Whoever takes up ſaid filly and brings her to me ſhall have Four Dollars Reward, and reaſonable charges, and if ſtolen for thief and fifty Twelve Dollars, from me

WENDLE GEEGER.

March 14, 1797.

Grammar School.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs his friends and the public, that he deſigns, provided he receives ſufficient encouragement, to open a Grammar School at his own houſe, in Derry townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the 1ſt day of November next, where the Latin and Greek Languages ſhall be taught with care and accuracy, together with Compoſition and Orthography, Geography and the Mathematics.

Lodging can be conveniently obtained in the neighbourhood, and at a reaſonable rate.—The price of tuition, which will be reaſonable, may be known by application to the ſubſcriber.

JOHN M'PHERRIN, A. B.

March 14, 1797. tf

Lands for Sale.

THREE Settlement Rights on Middle Iſland River. No. 1. Adjoining John Caldwell's home place, with a pre-emption for 1000 acres. No. 2. At the mouth of Point Pleaſant creek, called by ſome Three Fork creek, adjoining the river. No. 3. At the three forks of ſaid Point Pleaſant creek, whereon is an excellent ſeat for water works. Theſe lands lay within from 6 to 8 miles of the Ohio river, where John Caldwell has laid out a town. Alſo 400 acres of excellent land containing about 100 acres of bottom, within 12 miles of Morgan town. The Settlement Rights contain 400 acres each, for which lands an indiſputable title will be given. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may apply to the ſubſcriber in Fayette county, Forks of Cheat River.

JOHN M'FARLAND.

March 18, 1797.

DRAGON,

WILL cover mares at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber during this ſeaſon, the price for the ſeaſon for each mare is three dollars and an half and one buſhel of oats, and ſeven dollars and two buſhel of oats for inſuring a colt, the oats to be brought with the mare. Dragon is a bright bay with a ſtar and ſnip, 16 hands and an half high, well made in proportion, and is perfectly calculated for the draft, ſeven years old, remarkable for foal getting, at his former ſtands. The money to be paid on or before the firſt day of October next.

WM. IRWIN.

Pittſburgh, March 25, 1797.

N B. One quarter of a dollar will be taken off the price of mares croſſing either of the rivers.

FORESTER,

WILL cover mares this ſeaſon at three Dollars and one buſhel of oats. The firſt week in April he will ſtand at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber in Alexandria, (Denniſton's mills) and the ſecond week at the ſtable of Jacob Truby, in Greenſburgh, changing alternately, a week at each place, until the firſt of July. Foreſter is riſing 4 years old, full 16 hands high. His ſize and figure renders it unneceſſary to give a detail of his pedigree, as they are by far the beſt recommendation he can have.

SIMEON HOVEY.

March 18, 1797.

The Elegant Horſe

Young Patriarch,

WILL cover Mares this ſeaſon at the ſtable of Mr. Joſeph Irwin, in Mifflin townſhip, Allegheny county, the firſt week in April, and the ſecond week in April at Mr. John Thompſon's tavern, on Turtle creek, in Plumb townſhip, and will continue week about at the aforeſaid places to the firſt of July, to be removed every Saturday, at the low rate of Twenty Five Shillings and one buſhel of oats for each mare the ſeaſon, the oats to be brought with the mare at the firſt coming—Twelve Shillings and Sixpence the ſingle leap, and Fifty Shillings for inſuring a colt, the money to be paid on the firſt day of October. Young Patriarch is a beautiful dark bay with a blazing ſtar and ſnip, full 16 hands high, 6 years old this ſpring, fitting for either ſaddle or geers, he was got by the famous imported horſe old Patriarch, his dam was an Eſopus mare, he was bred in Cumberland county. Any further deſcription of him would be unneceſſary, as his appearance will recommend him to thoſe who are judges. Punctual attendance at the aforeſaid places may be depended on.

WILLIAM HUEY.

March 23, 1797.

NOTICE

IS hereby given by the ſubſcribers to the ladies and Gentlemen of Pittſburgh and vicinity, that they are juſt arrived from Philadelphia, and intend carrying on the TAILORING BUSINESS in the School room lately occupied by Elipbaz Douglaſs, in the compleateſt manner and on the moſt reaſonable terms, and hope by their experience and ſtrict attention to the commands of ſuch as may pleaſe to favour them with their cuſtom to render the greateſt ſatisfaction.

JAMES GORMLY.
GEORGE WYLIE.

Pittſburgh, March 20, 1797.

By Yeſterday's Mail.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) Feb. 24.

We yeſterday mentioned, that Lord Malmſbury had quitted Paris. It has ſince been reported, that letters were received at Cadiz, from Paris, of the 20th December, which ſaid that affairs ſeemed to be more embroiled than ever.

The views of peace had vaniſhed, as Lord Malmeſbury had quitted Paris, and Mr. Pinckney, the American ambaſſador, had been refuſed an audience, a decree having paſſed the French government, that all intercourſe with the United States ſhould ſubſide, until ſatisfaction is obtained for the repeated inſults which have been ſhewn them to France, the chief of which is alledged to be the treaty with Great Britain.

NORFOLK, March 6.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Greenock (Scotland) to his correſpondent in Norfolk, dated the 29th of December, received by the Peggy, Capt. Boyd, arrived in Hampton Roads, from Liverpool, which place ſhe left the 2d January.

"All proſpects of peace are blown over for the preſent; our ambaſſador (Lord Malmeſbury) having been ordered to leave Paris about three days ago, and was daily expected in London from thence.

"The French Directory, it is generally ſuppoſed, do not want peace, knowing well, that as ſoon as the armies return to France, its power would be of ſhort duration.

"They have publiſhed an arret ſuſpending all intercourſe with America."

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.

Report ſays, war is declared by the King of Pruſſia againſt the Emperor.

From a Paris Paper of December 8.

"It is ſaid, that the Directory has refuſed to receive Mr. Pinckney the American ambaſſador, in conſequence of the treaty concluded between England and America.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, dated March 6th.

"Yeſterday a ſchooner arrived at Marblehead from Rotterdam, which place ſhe left the 5th January. The captain ſays, that juſt as he was coming away, a Mr. Skinner belonging to this town informed him, that advice had juſt been received from Paris, that lord Malmeſbury was directed to leave Paris in forty eight hours, whether by orders from his own court, or not, is not mentioned."

From Porcupine's Gazette, of March 10.

MR. PINCKNEY.

Yeſterday's paper contained a report reſpecting this gentleman, now Envoy Extraordinary to France not being received in a diplomatic capacity, and the morning papers of this day add to the report, that Lord Malmſbury was *ordered* to depart from Paris.——Every endeavour has been uſed by the Editor of this Gazette to aſcertain what degree of credit ought to be given to this intelligence, and the reſult is, that it is a report apparently as void of foundation as was that of laſt Tueſday, reſpecting peace——Both ſeem to have been fabricated, both by different perſons, and for different ends, as the events they are intended to give relief to, are ſtated to have happened exactly at the ſame time—conſequently the reports diſcredit each other.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated the 2d of December, 1796.

"The preſent ſolely ſerves to inform you that we have juſt received advice of the Moors having captured an American ſhip called the Ceres, Capt. Benj. Dennis, who ſailed the 11th ultimo from hence for Boſton, which pleaſe to let ſerve your government in caſe you ſhould have any veſſels coming this way. An order has come down from court prohibiting the importation of foreign rice which will prejudice our trade very much with the United States."

Letter from Vienna ſay, "That Pay[illegible] his wife and daughters, with Latour, Labourey, and Bureau de Puſſy, are to be ſent into Siberia."

Latin and Greek School.

WILL be opened next week at Greensburgh, in Westmoreland county, by the subscriber, who hopes, from the success he has had in teaching the classics, and the strict attention he will pay to his pupils, to merit the favour of the public. The price of Tuition, Four Pounds Ten Shillings per annum, and boarding may be had in the neighbourhood of the Town on moderate terms.

HENRY KANE.

February 6, 1797.

YOUNG MESSENGER.

GOT by the celebrated English Messenger got by Membrino, who covered in '84 at Thirty-five Guineas a Mare; who was got by Sampson; who was the sire of Miss Maltom, whose dam was Turf; grand dam by Regulus; the sister of Figurent, and the dam of Leviathan.

May be resorted to during the months of April and May next *only* during the ensuing season, by any number of Mares not exceeding 21, at Four Dollars or Three and Two Bushels of Oats for a Single Leap, and Six Dollars and One Half for the Season, together with a Quarter of a Dollar to the Groom.

N. B. No Mare will be received with the hind feet shod. The Horse and Pedigree to be found at the stable of WILLIAM DUNNING, Pittsburgh.

Covering days Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, and attendance from eight to nine o'clock in the morning.

February 2, 1797.

CASH—Half a Dollar,

WILL be paid for every Gallon of approved Whiskey, that will be delivered at my house in good sufficient barrels, between this day and the 15th April next.

JAMES O'HARA.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 12, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

AT public vendue on Monday the tenth day of April next, at the dwelling house where the subscriber now lives, in Second street, betwixt Redoubt alley and Short street—A variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture. Sales to begin at ten o'clock in the morning, where the terms will be made known.

Wm. TURNBULL.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 15, 1797.

All persons who have claims against the subscriber are desired to produce them as soon as possible from this date, (as he is preparing to leave this part of the state) for payment, and those who are indebted to him, or the late companies in which he has been concerned are once more desired to make payment to avoid further trouble.

W. T.

Town of Salisbury.

THE *subscribers having laid out a TOWN on the east side of French Creek, in Allegheny county, above Cussewago, offer the the Lots for sale at moderate prices, without any condition of settlement.*

It is situated on a high level spot on the second bank of the creek, which affords immediately in front of the Town a commodious and secure harbour for boats to load and unload at all seasons—there is a Grist and Saw Mill within half a mile, and several Mills will be erected in its vicinity in the course of the present year.

The Lots contain 60 feet in front, on streets 80 and 60 feet wide, 240 feet in depth, bounded by 20 feet alleys.

There is a public square, and ground appropriated for buildings dedicated to religious and charitable uses.

Purchasers of Town Lots may be accommodated with convenient Out Lots.

The terms of Sale to be made known by applying to James G. Heron, Pittsburgh, and to Samuel Lord on the premises, who have also plans of the Town.

JAMES G. HERON,
SAMUEL LORD.

February 21, 1797.

N. B. All those who have applied for Lots in said Town, are desired to come forward and settle them on or before the 15th of March next, or else they will be sold.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an Act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed the 9th day of February 1706, entitled "An act to erect part of Washington county into a separate county," will be sold at Public Vendue, on Wednesday the 5th day of April next, at the Town of WAYNESBURGH, in the county of Green, the Residue of the Town Lots and all the Out Lots, with the Timber for building, &c. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock on the same day, where the terms of sale will be made known, and attendance given by

DAVID GRAY,
ISAAC JENKINSON,
WILLIAM METKERKE,
STEPHEN GAPEN,
JAMES SEALS,
} Trustees for the County of Green.

February 6, 1797.

FOR SALE.

A Plantation of 133 acres of Land situate on the Nine mile run, 7 miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining land of John Ferree, William Elliot, and Abdiel M'Clure; there is 50 acres cleared and under good fence, about 5 acres of meadow, and a great deal more may be easily made. The situation is pleasant, and its nearness to Pittsburgh will always command a good sale for produce. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to the subscriber living on the premises.

JACOB BURKHART.

February 4, 1797.

Riddle and Davis,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public in general, and the inhabitants of Pittsburgh in particular, that they have set up the BOOT and SHOE Making in all their various branches, in the house formerly occupied by Capt. Alexander M'Nickle, in Second street, where those who please to favor them with their custom may depend on having their work well done, in the most fashionable manner, and on the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 23, 1797.

Wanted, as an Apprentice to the FULLER Trade, a lad of 14 or 15 years of age. Enquire of JOSEPH SCOTT, Montours Run.

February 7, 1797.

JACOB FERREE'S
Best Rifle Powder,
To be Sold by HENRY WOLF, Gunsmith in Pittsburgh. March 7, 1797.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of WELSH and KUNTZ being dissolved this day by mutual consent, this is to request all those indebted to said partnership to come forward immediately and pay off their respective balances, and those who have any demands against them are desired to present their accounts for settlement.

WELSH & KUNTZ.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 21, 1797.

The Hatting Business will be carried on by the subscriber, as usual, at the same place, those who please to favor him with their custom may depend upon his utmost exertions to please.

JACOB WELSH.

FOR SALE,

A tract of first rate Land containing 76 acres, situated on Robinson's run, Washington county, near 10 Jacob Hanson's mill, and within one mile of the Rev. John Riddle's meeting house, there is 35 acres cleared & under good fence, three acres of meadow, there is two good dwelling houses, and a cellar barn with 12 feet of a shed, an excellent Horse mill, also a still house with two good stills & still vessels, which will be sold with the place or separate, a reasonable credit will be given for part of the purchase money. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living on the premises.

LEONARD DOBBINS.

February 15, 1797.

WANTED,
Two Journeymen Smiths

One a Blacksmith, the other a Scythe and Sickle maker. Generous wages will be given.

WILLIAM DUNNING.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 23, 1797.

ALL persons having any demands against the late partnership of Smith and Shiras, Brewers, in Pittsburgh, are hereby required to bring in their accounts to the subscriber, and all persons indebted to said partnership or to the subscriber, are requested to pay the same to him, as the partnership was dissolved in June last, and the Brewery is now carried on by the subscriber, who will give a generous price for good clean merchantable Barley, Wheat and Rye, (all of the last crop) and pay cash for the same on delivery. The farmers in the neighbourhood of this place are requested to put in as much spring barley as they can with convenience to themselves, as they have now a certainty of a ready market for it, and will yield them as great a profit as any other grain, and the earliest returns—the sooner they bring it in after harvest the better.

PETER SHIRAS.

Pittsburgh, 23d, January, 1797.

To be sold at private sale.

A LARGE *Stone Dwelling House, and the Lot No. 272, on which it is built, now occupied by Col. Nevill, situated in Second street. As few houses in this town are constructed on a better plan for business of every kind. It will suffice to refer to* STEEL SEMPLE, *Esq. for further particulars, from whom all necessary information may be obtained. On paying down one half the purchase money, a considerable credit may be obtained for the remainder, and possession given on the first of June next.*

Pittsburgh, February 14, 1797.

NOTICE,

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by bond, note, or book account, are desired to make payment on or before the 15th day of March next, otherwise they will be put into proper hands for recovery.

JOHN METZGER.

Feb. 12, 1797.

N. B. All costs that stands on my docket unpaid, and if not discharged against the time above mentioned will be collected without favor or affection.

THE ELEGANT HORSE:

APPOLLO,

WILL cover mares this season at the subscribers on the road leading from Pittsburgh to M'Farlane's ferry, and at Jacob Figley's on the waters of Mingo creek, week about; he will go the first Monday in April, to Mr. Figley's, and stand till Saturday, and so move each Saturday to the next stand during the season. The price for the season to each Mare is three Dollars and an half and One Bushel of Oats, & double to insure a colt; the Oats to be brought with the Mare. APPOLLO is a beautiful dapled grey, 15 hands and an half high, well made in proportion, he was got by the OLD APPOLLO who was Imported from GREAT BRITAIN; his Colts do exceed any in this country and his apperance is sufficient to recommend him. It is needless to give a long preamble of his pedigree. Good attendance will be given.

JOHN TORRANCE.

Allegheny County,
March 3, 1797.

BLANKS

Apprentices Indentures. Justices Executions &c. for sale at the Printing office Pittsburgh.

Out Lots for Sale.

WILL be Sold by Public Vendue, at the house of Joseph Patterson, Innkeeper in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 23d instant, Three Lots each containing 10 acres, in the Out Lot Tract opposite Pittsburgh, north side of the Allegheny River, viz. No. 273 and 274. The terms of sale may be known by applying to THOMAS COLLINS, Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.

March 2, 1797.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make payment immediately, and all persons who have any demands against him are requested to present them for settlement. I flatter myself that this will be attended to, as I am determined not to be trifled with any longer.

JOHN M'KEE.

M'Kee's Port, Dec. 7, 1796.

Town Lots.

TO *be Sold at Public Sale, on Monday the 8th of May next, or if not then sold to continue from day to day, till the whole are sold,* THIRTY LOTS *at the Point in Pittsburgh, eight of which begin at Marbury street, bounded on the north side of Penn street and alley called Cross alley, each Lot 60 feet front and 105 feet deep, to a new laid out street 30 feet wide, which runs from Marbury street aforesaid along the end of said Lots to Cross alley; also eleven Lots beginning from Marbury street on the south side of Penn street, each Lot is 60 feet front on Penn street, and 110 feet deep to a new laid out alley of 20 feet, called Brewery alley, running from Marbury street to Cross alley aforesaid—also eleven Lots on the north side of Liberty street from Marbury street aforesaid, each Lot 60 feet front, and 110 feet deep to the 20 feet alley aforesaid—a small triangular Lot No. 260, bounded by Front, West and Liberty streets—also a large triangular Lot No. 261, on which is a log story log House with a stone chimney, and rents for twenty five pounds per annum, bounded by Second, Short, and Liberty streets—also a triangular Lot No. 338, with an entire front on Liberty street, running from said street to Fourth street and the end of the jail lots—also Lot No. 371 running 240 feet along Grant street, with a front of 60 feet on Fifth street and Diamond Alley.*

The whole to be sold to the highest bidder as the property of the late company of Turnbull, Marmie & Co. One third of the purchase to be paid on the day of sale, and for the remainder considerable time will be allowed. For further particulars apply to STEEL SEMPLE Esq. with whom a plan of the Point Lots may be also seen.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 22, 1797.

Taken up by the subscriber on Monday the 27th day of February, in the narrows about a mile from this place, a large Kentucky Boat, about 50 feet long. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN ORM.

Pittsburgh, March 1, 1797.

Notice is hereby given that the subscriber gave a conditional bond to Samuel Stoops of Pittsburgh, for the sum of one hundred pounds Pennsylvania currency, payable the 1st day of July, 1796; and whereas the said Stoops never complied with his agreemen, and also, that the subscriber paid several sums of money to said Stoops and other persons by his orders, before the bond became due, and that there is several executions against the property which the subscriber purchased of the said Stoops, all persons are cautioned against taking an assignment of said bond as he is determined not to pay it unless compelled by law. Should any person have the bond they are requested to bring it forward, and if there any thing be found due on settlement he will pay it.

JOSEPH ENGLEMAN.

Pittsburgh, March 1, 1797.

Giffin and Morris

HAVING agreed to dissolve their partnership after the first day of March next, request all those indebted to the partnership to discharge their accounts by that day, and those having demands against the same are desired to apply for payment.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 13, 1797.